

Saturday, September 3, 8 to 9 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. Lecture to fourth-year class.
9:30 to 10:30 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. Joint amphitheater clinics, departments of medicine and pediatrics. Subject: Diabetes mellitus.

Wednesday, September 7, 12 noon to 1 p. m.—San Francisco Hospital. Lecture to third-year class.

Wednesday September 14, 11 a. m. to 12 noon—Cole Hall Medical Building. Clinico-pathological conference.

Friday, September 16, 9 to 10:30 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. General pediatrics rounds.

8:15 p. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. Pediatric staff meeting.

Saturday, September 17, 8 to 9 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. Lecture to fourth-year class.

Tuesday, September 20, 8 to 9 a. m.—Cole Hall, Medical School Building. Lecture to second-year class.

Wednesday, September 21, 11 a. m. to 12 noon—Cole Hall, Medical School Building. Clinico-pathological conference.

Friday, September 23, 9 to 10:30 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. General pediatric rounds.

Saturday, September 24, 8 to 9 a. m.—Toland Hall, University Hospital. Lecture to fourth-year class.

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject of Following Letter: Impostor Solicitors for American Medical Association Publications.

Richmond, Calif., July 9, 1932.

To the Editor:—Two months ago a shabby-looking gentleman calling himself Mr. Mansfield, solicited orders for American Medical Association publications from various members of the profession and chiropractors in our city. This man has since been exposed as an impostor although he presented credentials from the American Medical Association, which are fictitious.

Another slicker who also victimized some of us, purported to be representing the Hoover Company of New York and solicited orders for physicians' frocks and gowns. In each instance, of course, the money obtained from the gullible customer was pocketed by the gentleman in question.

I believe that a warning to the profession would be helpful. Mr. Mansfield apparently came from the southern part of the state, and seemed to make his headquarters in San Francisco. Thank you for your coöperation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. H. FRASER.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, July 5, 1932.

Dear Doctor Pope:—When we received your wire regarding a Mr. Simpkinson who was taking subscriptions for *The Journal of the American Medical Association* at a reduced rate, we took the matter up with the National Publishers' Association. They advise they have no record of a Protective Circulation Company and that Carlton Simpkinson was recently connected with the International Sales Company. This company discharged him a few months ago due to irregular subscription methods. The complaints they received were from persons in Illinois and Iowa.

No doubt you will hear from the National Publishers' Association in regard to the complaints that you may have received about Simpkinson.

About a year ago a Mr. H. Mansfield applied to us for a position as solicitor and after we had investigated his ability and integrity we gave him permission to solicit orders for our publications. At that time he was located in St. Louis.

In the early part of December he was requested to do no more soliciting for us. Now, several California

physicians have complained that he called on them in April and May and collected amounts due for subscriptions to our publications. He neither sent us the money nor reported the transactions. Of course, this would only be natural on his part because we have asked him to do no more work for us. The fact of the matter is, however, that he has become an impostor.

We would be very thankful if you would publish a notice in your journal to the effect that Mr. H. Mansfield is not authorized to solicit and collect for subscriptions to the American Medical Association's publications and that he is an impostor.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Signed) A. W. Stack.

Subject of Following Letter: San Francisco Ordinance Regulating the Operation, Maintenance and Licensing of Clinics.

To the Editor:—For your information I am enclosing herewith copy of an ordinance regulating the operating, maintenance and licensing of clinics in this city.

Before presenting this to the Board of Supervisors this ordinance was discussed with the various interested groups, and the San Francisco County Medical Society rendered valuable aid in furthering its passage.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. C. GEIGER, M. D.,
Director.

Editor's Note.—The ordinance is printed in this number of California and Western Medicine, page 141.

CONCERNING ANTIVIVISECTION

The editorial department of this issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE presents some comments on the protests of antivivisection proponents in San Francisco. (See page 124.)

Below are reprinted two articles which are pertinent thereto. The first is an editorial from the San Francisco *Chronicle* dealing with the situation above noted. The second is from the *British Medical Journal* of June 25, 1932, being a report of the Research Defense Society. The excerpts follow.

QUESTION IS ONE OF FACTS

Various well-meaning but misinformed persons have been trying to make trouble for City Health Officer Dr. J. C. Geiger by reason of a quite incidental recommendation that some of the dogs now uselessly asphyxiated in the pound might be usefully chloroformed in the university research laboratories. The cry is, of course, "cruelty."

This raises a question, not of argument, but of fact. If it were indeed a question of transferring these dogs from a merciful death in the pound to the tortures attributed to "vivisection," obviously no humane person, least of all Doctor Geiger, would propose any such atrocity. Or if there were any real question of the usefulness of scientific experimentation in research on animals, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors would not be the most expert judges of that controversy.

The trouble is with the alleged facts. Either these tales of "vivisection cruelty" are unfounded, so far as the responsible research laboratories of our recognized institutions are concerned, or else all the men to whom we have entrusted the higher education of our youth are liars. They say, on their personal knowledge, that these things are not true. If they were thus lying to the people, they would not be fit to be trusted with the custody of our youth, to say nothing of the custody of condemned dogs in the pound. The argument thus proves too much. Similarly as to the usefulness of these experiments. There are indeed those who deny that animal experimentation has contributed anything to the welfare of man. But those who say this do not include one person who is now recognized officially as an authority on the subject. There is not one professor of biology, physiology, or pathology in any university in the world—not one—who questions the usefulness, and indeed the absolute necessity of these experiments. Either the scientific institutions of the world are unanimously mistaken, in all their appointments to these positions, or else the opponents, none of